

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2009

B.A. DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER : LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE II

COURSE CODE : AL300/IDE-AL300

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN ALL.**
 - 2. ANSWER ONLY ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.**
 - 3. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISMS SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE.**
 - 4. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES.**
 - 5. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A

THE NOUN

Answer ONE Question from this Section.

QUESTION 1

- (a) With the aid of examples explain the meaning of a noun prefix. (3 marks)
- (b) Canonici (1979) describes a noun prefix as consisting of an IV and a BP. Using two noun prefixes as illustration explain these two components of a noun prefix. (2 marks)
- (c) Classify siSwati nouns using Givon's classification and then explain how this classification differs from those of both Meinhof and Doke. (15 marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

There is a controversy surrounding the existence of a singular prefix of class 1(a) in siSwati. With the aid of examples discuss this controversy and go on to express your personal view of this issue.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- (a) What do we mean by reduplication? (2 marks)
- (b) With the aid of examples from any language of your choice discuss the difference between full and partial reduplication. (6 marks)
- (c) With the aid of examples discuss fully the reduplication that occurs with siSwati nouns. (12 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

With the aid of examples from siSwati explain four different types of agentives, pointing out the characteristics of each type. Also explain how productive each type is.

[20 MARKS]

SECTION B

THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer One Question from this Section

QUESTION 5

- (a) With the aid of examples from English explain how the traditional definition of the pronoun is not adequate. (5 marks)
- (b) using examples prove that the coexistence of the pronoun and its co-referent noun is not a redundant feature in siSwati. (5 marks)
- (c) Using traditional grammar differentiate between a qualificative and a qualificative pronoun and then explain how the contemporary grammarians' approach differs from the traditional approach. (5 marks)
- (d) Using examples from English explain the difference between an anaphor and a pronominal. (5 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 6

Sibanda (2005) differentiates between the deictic and the referential types of demonstrative pronoun. With the aid of examples from siSwati explain the difference between the two.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

- (a) Relative stems can be divided into primitive and derived. With the aid of examples explain the meaning of the two concepts. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe fully any two types of primitive relative stems. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe fully any three types of derived relative stems. (9 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- (a) Using appropriate examples to illustrative your point, define the enumerative(5 marks)
- (b) Give a complete list of the enumerative stems and then explain any peculiar characteristics of these stems. (5 marks)
- (c) Show how the enumerative can be used attributively and predicatively. (10 marks)

[20 MARKS]

SECTION C

LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer ONE Question from this Section

QUESTION 9

With reference to Canonici (1979) discuss the four criteria used in determining noun classes in Bantu and then explain why only one of them seems to be convincingly adequate.

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 10

With reference to Herbert (1979) discuss four pieces of evidence that prove that the prefix of class 9/10 is a nasal, especially in cases where the singular and the plural forms are identical.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 11

(a) With the aid of examples from siSwati explain why class 1 and class 3 should be separated in spite of the fact that they have identical prefixes. (5 marks)

(b) Using Givon (1971) prove that class 1 /2 is a later creation. (15 marks)

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 12

(a) Explain what is meant by compounding. (5 marks)

(b) Using Sibanda (1995) discuss the following types of compounds.

- i) the synthetic compound
- ii) the apposition compounds
- iii) the izafet

(15 marks)
[20 MARKS]